# CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1830. [NO. 673.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.



## Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on Saturday, the 10th instant, my Negro Boy *BRANTLY*, who is about 6 feet high, has a down look, is yellow complected and very active. Had on when he left, an old smooth fur hat and a Northern and a Country homespun shirt, blue cloth vest, and old sattinett pantaloons. I purchased Brantly from Mr. Sam. Smotherman, of Randolph county, about the 1st of April. The above reward will be given to any person who will lodge him in any Jail so that I get him, or who will deliver him to me.

JOHN McKINNON.

*Mill Creek, Moore County, April* 17. 72tf.

## CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. JAMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

*Fayetteville, April* 15, 1830.

## *Cheap New Goods.*

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkfs.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5-4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super fl. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts, fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

### Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Tenerille,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy, Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

*April 15th*, 1830.

## To Country Merchants.

THE Subscribers having established a WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE in this Borough, beg leave to inform Country Merchants trading thereto, that they *have now*, and will *always keep on hands*, a *general assortment* of seasonable *Staple* and *Fancy* DRY GOODS, which will be *regularly replenished*, and which they will at all times *offer* on *liberal terms*, and at as *small advance* on *Auction prices* as *Dry Goods Jobbers, either in New York or Philadelphia.*

McKEE, NOBLE & MEEM.

Norfolk, April 6, 1830. 71-3w.

## *New Goods.*

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of

### DRY GOODS,

Of every description, which he is prepared to sell by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

JOHN McARN.

*April* 15. 71tf.

## Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. James' Church, in the town of Wilmington, on the 20th day of May, 1830.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

*April* 8. 70-4w.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Western Carolinian and Oxford Examiner will please insert this notice four weeks.

## Blanks for sale.


## *Fayetteville Literary, Scientific and* MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the above mentioned Institution will go into operation at Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of May, 1830. The Superintendent would beg leave to present the following outline of the government, discipline, course of studies, and general character of the Institution.

The government will be vested in the hands of the Superintendent, assisted by a board, composed of the Officers of the Institution.

From a thorough conviction of its utility and importance, the discipline and police of the Seminary will be conducted upon strictly military principles An experience of ten years has tested the high importance of these principles, as the basis of government for Seminaries of learning, and it is confidently believed, that when they have been fairly carried into effect, the greatest promptness and attention to study and other duties has been the immediate consequence.

The course of instruction will embrace the following branches of Literature, and Science, viz.: the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and English Languages. History Ancient and Modern, Rhetoric; Logic; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geometry; Construction and use of Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with its practical application to measuring heights and distances; Mensuration of Planes and Solids; Analytical Trigonometry; Application of Algebra to Geometry; Conic Sections; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy; Navigation; Differential and Integral Calculus; Descriptive Geometry, with its application to the projections of the Sphere, Topography; Engineering, Surveying of fields, roads, rivers, harbours and canals; Trigonometrical Surveying; Measuring Altitudes by the Barometer; Botany; Mineralogy; Chemistry; Moral Philosophy; Music; Fencing; Penmanship; Infantry and Artillery Tactics, Permanent and Field Fortification; the attack and defence of Fortified Places, ancient and modern; Science of War.

Also, will be taught the elementary drill of the Soldier; Formation and Drill of the Company and Battalion, both Infantry and Rifle; Formation of Military Parades; Reviews and Inspection; the turning off, mounting and relieving Guards and Sentinels; the duties of Officers of the day; Officer of the Guard; and the manner of making out the different descriptions of Military Reports.

The Students at this Institution will be styled Cadets.

A Senior and Junior department will be established, in each of which, the several branches of study belonging to it will be arranged into appropriate classes, through which the Cadets will advance by regular promotion from each class to the next higher.

The Junior department is designed for the younger Cadets in their elementary studies, and it is believed that Students may enter this department to advantage as early as eight years of age.

Those who are desirous of entering the Senior Class, and have not passed through the requisite preliminary studies, will find it much to their advantage to go through the preparatory studies in the Junior department, in preference to fitting themselves at schools upon a different plan, as they will here become familiarized with, and prepared for the duties of the Senior Class; the expense also will be proportionably less. The members of the Junior department will enjoy all the privileges and advantages of the Institution, and be subject to the same discipline as the older Cadets.

There will be no stated time in which a Cadet will be obliged to remain in any class, but he will be entitled to promotion whenever he can pass a thorough examination in all the branches belonging to the Class to which he is attached.

The Superintendent is aware of the great importance of giving particular attention to the instruction of young Students while acquiring the fundamental part of their education. It is at that age that habits of industry or idleness are formed; and a relish or disrelish for a close application of the mind in the pursuit of knowledge is acquired, according as the lessons are illustrated and made interesting by the Instructer, or left too intricate for the understanding of the young mind. The members of this department will remain during study hours in the presence and under the personal care of their Instructer or Instructers who will use the utmost caution to prevent the evils, which too frequently arise from the want of proper and seasonable explanations.

The importance of introducing the Practical Mathematics more generally into the systems of education in our country, is fast gaining upon public attention, by means of which a young man may be qualified to step from the Seminary in which he received his education, to fill, at once, a conspicuous and active station in the execution of the works of improvement which are now rapidly advancing through out the country. This branch of study will be made a subject of particular attention at this Institution. The Classes attending to it will be exercised in the field, in the use of the Circumferenter, Spirit Level, Barometer, Theodolite, and from the observations made with these various instruments, complete Topographical Maps will be drawn.

The exercise attending these operations, will conduce much to the health of the Students, having a tendency to innure them to fatigue, and to strengthen the constitution. This, with the addition of the Military exercises, which will be regular and obligatory upon each Cadet, it is believed will accomplish all that the physical power of the student may require.

The importance of the simultaneous cultivation of the physical and mental powers, has at this period become a principle too obvious to require illustration If then a physical education must be blended with the developement of the moral and intellectual powers, the only question to be decided, is, *what kind of physical education* it will be best to adopt. This question will, without doubt, eventually be decided by every intelligent community in favor of that which is most *useful*. In our country, there are but two kinds of exercise which have been introduced generally into our Seminaries of learning. These are Gymnastics, and Capt. PARTRIGE'S system, or the military exercise, combined with the practical Mathematics. Of the first, which is known to consist of climbing poles and ropes, leaping, running, &c. it would probably be difficult to show any great degree of utility, beyond the mere effects of the exercise, to say nothing of its violence and irregularity. Of the second, experience has shown, that while it is regular and uniform, its tendency is to give manliness to the form, and to improve the attitude and movement of the Student. Under our happy form of government, which recognizes every man as a "citizen soldier," it *surely* is of the highest importance that every citizen should be qualified to discharge, in the best manner, these important duties which his country may require incident to this character. if then those who are to be the future guardians and supporters of our constitution can have a knowledge of the various duties of the "soldier" blended with the elements of their education in such a manner as not to occupy time that would otherwise be devoted to different pursuits, it *certainly* must involve considerations having strong claims to *utility*. This, the system stands pledged to perform. There are those doubtless, who honestly object to the military part of the system, supposing it as having a tendency to create in the mind of the Student a desire for a military life. Facts, however, will show these fears to be entirely groundless, for it may be shown that of those who have for the last ten years received their education at Capt. Partridge's Institution, as few will be found on the lists of the Army, and as many employed in the various professions and scientific operations now going on in our country, as from any other Seminary in the United States for the same length of time.

It is intended to make the course of education at this Institution, full and thorough in the before mentioned branches. Students may here fit themselves for entering the Military Academy at West Point, the Navy, or either of the classes in any of our Colleges or Universities. The Superintendent would beg leave to assure parents and guardians that the utmost attention will be paid to the morals, manners, health, and neatness of those that may be placed under his charge; and that his constant endeavor will be to make the Institution every way worthy of the patronage of the public.

## Internal Regulations

OF THE F. L. S. AND MILITARY ACADEMY.

SECTION 1.—*Designation of Duties and Instruction.*

1st. The hours for study, recitations in practical scientific operations, and the Military Exercises will be from time to time designated by the Superintendent.

2d. Reports of the different classes will be made by their several Instructers on Saturday of each week, in which the standing of the Cadets in each class will be accurately noted. These reports will be announced by the Superintendent, to the Corps each week. Whenever a cadet shall be reported for negligence of study or other duties, he will be publicly reprimanded or otherwise punished according to the circumstances of the case.

3d. The Cadets composing the Senior department, will pursue their studies at their several rooms. The members of the Junior department will remain, during study hours, under the personal care of their Instructers.

4th. The demonstrations in the various departments of the Mathematics will be made from the blackboard, as far as may be consistent with the nature of the case.

5th. Punctual attendance at recitations and other duties, and close attention to study will be required of every Cadet, and when a Cadet shall be able to pass a thorough examination in the class to which he belongs, he will be transferred to the next higher class, with the least possible delay.

6th. There will be a principal annual examination in each year, commencing on the first Monday in May, and continuing at least nine days. Private examinations in the several classes, will be made by their respective Instructers, on Saturday of each week.

7th. A Board of visiters, consisting of CAPT. PARTRIDGE, and several other literary and scientific gentlemen, will be formed, who will attend public exercise and examinations, and notice the standing of the different classes, together with the names of the most meritorious in each class, publicly. The Board will be particularly requested to attend the principal examination and examine into the progress of the Cadets in the various branches of Study, and also into the discipline and concerns of the Institution generally, and report accordingly Public Lectures will frequently be delivered at the Academy, upon different subjects, by Capt. Partridge.

8th. There will be one vacation in each year, to commence immediately after the May examination, and to continue nine weeks Leave of absence will be granted at other times only in cases of extreme necessity.

9th. Every Cadet, on leaving the Institution in good standing, will be entitled to an honorable discharge, certifying as to his general conduct, and proficiency in study, signed by the Superintendent and Instructers of such classes as he may have been connected with.

SECTION 2.—*Physical Department.*

1st. The exercises will be of a Military and Scientific character. The Military Exercises will embrace those specified in the Prospectus. The same System of Tactics will be adobted as is, or may be adopted, for the discipline of the Army of the U. States.

2d. The Scientific Exercises will embrace such parts of the Mathematics as can be practically illustrated in the field, together with pedestrian excursions for improvement in Botany, Mineralogy, and Geology.

3d. The hours for these exercises will be so arranged as not to interfere with the time usually devoted to study and recitations.

4th In the Military and other Exercises, the Cadets will be under the command of the Superintendent or an Officer appointed for the purpose, who will have strict charge of their conduct and improvement.

5th. In the Military Exercises, the Cadets will in rotation discharge the duties of Officers and non-commisioned Officers. Whenever a Cadet is acting in an official capacity, he will be required to discharge his duties agreeably to the principles of strict military discipline; and implicit obedience must be given to his orders by all concerned, under pain of dismission or other punishment.

SECTION 3.—*Conduct and Deportment.*

1st. The Conduct of gentlemen and soldiers will be considered as inseperable from every member of the Institution.

2d. Every Cadet will be strictly required to attend public worship on the Sabbath, and any one who who shall absent himself from the same, without leave from the Superintendent, or who shall be guilty of any indecent noise or disturbance on said day shall be dismissed or otherwise punished.

3d. Games of chance of every description, gambling, profane and vulgar language, falsehood, joining in any combination calculated to innovate upon the discipline of the Academy; associating with low and vulgar company, loitering about Stores, Taverns or Groceries is decidedly prohibited; and any Cadet who shall be found guilty of either of these offences, will be severely punished, according the nature and degree of the offence

4th. Any Cadet who shall wilfully or knowingly disobey the orders of the Superintendent, shall be dismissed; and any Cadet who shall disobey the orders of any officer having command over him or shall be guilty of riotous or disorderly conduct, shall be suspended or dismissed.

5th. Whenever a Cadet is dismissed from the Institution, he will be noticed as such on the next succeeding catalogue, together with the nature of the offence.

SECTION 4—*Discipline and Police.*

1st. The discipline and police of the Institution will be strictly Military. and so conducted as to insure promptness and attention in every department of Academic duty.

2d. The utmost neatness will be required of every member of the Institution, both as it respects their personal appearance, and in their rooms.

3d. There will be at least three roll-calls every day, at such times as will be designated by the Superintendent, and any Cadet who shall absent himself from said roll-calls without satisfactory excuse, will be punished.

4th. All Cadets will be required to remain quietly in their rooms during the regular study hours, and every Cadet who shall absent himself from the Academic limits at any time, without special permission from the Superintendent, will be either suspended, or otherwise punished according to the circumstances of the case.

5th. Each Cadet will be required to make good all damages done by him to the quarters, or other Academic property, and in case the individual who has committed such damages cannot be ascertained, the expense of the repairs will be equally divided among the whole number of Cadets.

6th. All Cadets are strictly prohibited the use of money or of keeping it in their possession. Also, trading or making purchases of any kind whatever, without permission from the Superintendent, and no bills contracted without the written permission of the Superintendent, will be paid.

7th. Punishments when inflicted, will be either dismission, suspension, admonition, extra duty, fatigue duty, reduction to the ranks in case the offender holds any office; and deprivation of the privilege of holding an office of honor or trust for a specified time.

SECTION 5.—*Expenses.*

1st. The Academic expenses, including board, room rent, and tuition, in all the beforementioned branches, excepting French, Spanish, Music, and Fencing, will be dollars per Academic year for the members of the Senior department, and dollars per annum for those of the Junior. To those who do not board at the Institution, a reasonable reduction will be made from the academic expenses.

2d. For tuition in French, Spanish, Music and Fencing, $5 per quarter each.

3d. The expenses of each Cadet must be provided for, at least six months in advance.

4th. All articles of clothing, books, stationary, room furniture, including bedding, will be furnished on the lowest terms to such Cadets as are desirous of obtaining them at the Academy.

5th. Each Cadet will be furnished with a permit book, in which will be inserted the various articles which it may be necessary for him to purchase, each one of which must first be approved of by the Superintendent.

SECTION 6.—*Dress.*

1st. For neatness in appearance, and also from motives of economy, the Cadets will be required to wear a uniform dress, which will consist of a coat of dark blue cloth, trimmed with white bullet buttons. The vest and pantaloons to be of the same cloth with the coat for winter, and white for summer. The head dress to consist of a cap with appropriate trimmings. Tassels, in addition to the ordinary trimmings for the cap, will be worn by those who act in the the capacity of Officers. A stock of black silk or patent leather. Jefferson Shoes or Botees, with white socks. A fatigue dress may be worn when not on military duty. The amount of clothing for each year, as well as of other necessary articles, cannot be specified, but will be regulated by the Superintendent, according to the necessities of the Student. The Cadets will sleep in single births upon mattrasses. The necessary articles of furniture, will consist of a birth, two chairs, a desk or table, and other minor articles for each Cadet. Parents or guardians can either furnish their sons or wards with the above articles themselves, or have them furnished at the Academy.

SECTION 7.—*Books studied at the Academy.*

*English Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, History and Geography.*—Inductive Grammar, Blair's Rhetoric, Porter on Elocution, Hedge's Logic, Tytler's History, Hale's History U. States, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography with Atlas.

*Latin.*—Adam's Latin Grammar, Liber Primus, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Cicero de Oratore, de Amicitia et de Senectute, Sallust, Cæsar's Commentaries, Horace, Livy, five first books, Tacitus, five books.

*Greek.*—Buttman's Greek Grammar, Neilson's Greek Exercises, Delectus, Jacob's Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Collectanea, Græca Majora, Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Illiad, six books.

*French.*—Ferry's first Elements, French Vocabulary by L'Abbe Bossut, Wanostrocht's Grammar, Voltaire's Charles the 12th, Telemaque, Boyer's Dictionary, 2 vols.

*Spanish.*—Joss' Grammar, Neuman's Dictionary, Gil Blas of Santillana, Pizarro's Spanish Dialogues.

*Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Civil Engineering.*—Tyler's Arithmetic, Hutton's course of Mathematics, Gibson's Surveying, Davies' Descriptive Geometry, Hassler's Analytic Trigonometry, Sganzin's Civil Engineering, Tredgold on Railways, and Enfield's Natural Philosophy. The Cambridge course of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy will be studied by those who remain several years at the Academy.

*Botany, Chemistry and Mineralogy.*—Eaton's Manual of Botany, Brandes' Manual of Chemistry, Cleveland's Mineralogy and Bakewell's Geology.

*Moral Philosophy, Laws and Politics.*—Paley's Moral Philosophy, Paley's Natural Theology, Butler's Analogy, Stewart on the Mind, Constitution of the United States, Vattel's Laws of Nations.

Application for admission may be made to

T. B. RANSOM, *Superintendent.*

*Fayetteville, April* 22 72 tf


## *Mansion Hotel,*

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA.

### HENRY A. PARDEE,

Respectfully announces that he has leased the above named Hotel, which is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved and well furnished. The public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private families, are airy and pleasantly arranged.—

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyance. His Table and Bar will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, with moderate charges.—As his whole attention will be exclusively devoted to the comfort of his customers, he flatters himself that a liberal public will aid him with their patronage.

Reading Room and Baths, warm or cold, attached to the Establishment.

*April* 8, 1830 70tf.

## ☞Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Cape Fear Navigation Company by bond, note or book account are hereby notified, that unless satisfaction in full is made to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, that suits will positively be instituted in discriminately. JOHN CRUSOE, *Treasurer.*

*Fayetteville, April* 5, 1830. 70-4w.

N. B Boat Owners are hereby notified, that the provisions of the Charter respecting the collection of the Tolls will be strictly enforced against all such who fail to comply with the above requisition.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*


## Runaway,

ON the night of the 25th ult., a Negro Fellow belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Daniel, deceased, named *GILBERT*, something more than thirty years old, stout built, and quite black, about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said slave is a carpenter by trade, can read and write a little, and pretends to be religious. He is a plausible scoundrel, and may possibly have forged a pass. Whoever will return him to me or lodge him in any jail so that I can get him again, shall be reasonably rewarded. It is very probable that he may be endeavoring to get into Virginia, where he was raised. JOHN J. COOK.

*Camden, S. C., April* 3. 70-4w,

FROM THE SALISBURY CAROLINIAN.

*Presentment of the Grand Jury of Rowan.*

The Grand Jurors for the county of Rowan, at April term, 1830, of the Superior Court, believe that they are not travelling out of their duty, to *present* the practice which prevails among a certain grade of Lawyers, while pleading at the bar of abusing the characters of witnesses, and parties to suits, in no wise called for or justified by the circumstances of the case.

We look upon it as a great evil in our courts of justice, and one that ought to be put a stop to, by the authority of the court and the moral sense of the community. The character or good name of a plain country farmer, however poor he may be, is as dear to him, and his humble family, as that of the rich and the great, and ought to be as much respected. One of these plain common men, goes into court as a witness or a party to a suit, and happens to incur the displeasure of one of these sort of lawyers, and the lawyer avails himself of his license to abuse and *bull-rag* him, without any regard to his feelings or defenceless situation. What can be done? He knows it will not do to inflict personal chastisement on the lawyer, for this would only lead him into greater difficulties; and to go to law with lawyers, would be a hopeless undertaking. He must then submit to be abused and insulted, and go home with excited and injured feelings. If, on the other hand, the abused man chooses to waive all consequences, and take personal revenge, the upshot is, that the laws are violated, and the peace of Society disturbed. We therefore look on this practice as a great evil, and one that should be checked by the courts, and discouraged by the people.

The jury feel that they would do injustice to the profession were they to stop here. There are men at all bars, and not less at the bar of Rowan, who never descend to these practices; their talents and moral qualifications do not stand in need of such aids. Such men are an ornament to the profession; while the other class is any thing but an ornament.

JAS. I. LONG, *Foreman.*

HENRY GILES, *C. S. C.*

**The following is an extract from a Speech delivered by Mr. Burgess, now a member of Congress from Rhode Island, on the 4th of July last, in Providence. It is a pretty complimentto Mr. Clay:**

"Although patriots of all political creeds will, so far as principle can permit, support the measures of the present Administration, yet doubts have already arisen, and that too among the President's original friends, concerning the wisdom and justice, in some past instances, of executive proceeding. If our worse fears for the future are realized, whither shall we look? In such times the friends of the American System, in the North and South, in the East and the West, will look for some guiding light, as the pilgrims of the Idumenian Sea, in the darkest passage of their journey, looked at the blazing column directing their course.

"We have one man long schooled in the service of his country. His reputation is not the growth of one prosperous day. Like the oaks of his own mountains, it has been nourished and strengthened by the suns and storms of fifty years. Popularity did not corrupt his patriotism, and calumny cannot tarnish his character. The vapors of a heated atmosphere sometimes condense into clouds and darken the morning, but those foul exhalations are dispersed by increasing light—they vanish, and not a shadow of them is seen in the clear sky at the bright hour of noon.

"No eye but his who sits on the circuit of the heavens, looks beyond that barrier, standing between the present and the future. We mortals can have no vision of events, approaching us, on the stream of coming time. Whatever such events may be, we shall not, when they arrive, forget the monitions of this day, nor fail to be mindful of our country. When the years of our trial shall have been endured, the American people will, I trust in God, look to the STAR IN THE WEST, and find their political redemptien."

OBSERVATIONS ON RAISING POTATOES.

1. Plough the ground but a few days before the potatoes are planted, because otherwise it will settle and become hard.

2. Furrow the ground four feet apart each way, and that only, where the land is moist, for the purpose of making a mark where to place the manure for each hill.

3. If the land be moist, the manure should be of a light or strawy kind; if dry, it should be finer, or of a more moist nature and the furrows a little deeper.

4. After the manure is placed, drop the potatoes on it, covering them thinly, and taking care that no rocks or sods be placed on them, but to place them near the potatoes for the purpose of letting in the air.

5. Soon after the sprouts shoot through the ground, plough between the rows with a horse, as near the roots as possible, clear out all the weeds from the potatoes, and add a small quantity of fresh earth to the roots.

6. At the second ploughing, plough the other way of the rows from the first, and in all other respects proceed as before.

7. At the third ploughing, (which should be before they blossom, otherwise there will be a new set of sprangles, which will cause the growth of a large number of small potatoes,) proceed as before clearing out the weeds, and placing a little fresh earth round the roots, making the hill flattish, but not high; in this way, small showers and even a common dew will afford nourishment, and increase their growth, and as it keeps the earth light and clear of weeds, the air and the rays of the sun will easily penetrate to the roots, and render them more sweet and mealy.

8. In the fall before the roots are dead, they should be dug, shook between the rows and remain two or three hours in the sun, (for potatoes should be dug in fair weather,) then carried into the cellar where, to prevent their becoming strong and bitter they should be kept as much from the air and moisture as possible.

The people care very little for the controversy raging between the *U. S. Telegraph* and the *New York Inquirer*, about the next President. It reminds us of the negro's opinion of the fight between the *Black Bird* and the *Crow*. He did not care which whipped. Both were ——— bad birds.

*Augusta Courier.*

## FOREIGN.

### LATE FROM EUROPE.

*New York, April* 19.—We are indebted to Captain Delano, of the packet ship Columbia, which left Portsmouth at noon of the 1st April, for the London Courier of the 31st March: and to T. W. C. Moore, Esq. of this city, a passenger, for the Times of the same date.

Parliament was engaged on the 29th and 30th, in debates on the Corn Laws, and the reciprocity treaty lately concluded with Austria. The Paris papers of the 29th had been received. The expedition against Algiers, under Gen. Bourmont, was expected to be ready by the 15th. The Dauphin would proceed to Toulon to superintend the embarkation of the troops. The French will probably meet with a warm reception, as the Dey's fortresses have been rendered impregnable by European engineers. His army of observation consists of 85,000 men, 30,000 drilled in European tactics. The Algerines, it is said, were full of spirits, and speak of the conduct of the Turks at Acra as proof of their ability to cope with the sabre against the bayonet, with any troops. The Dey says, in case of attack, he will send the women into the interior, take in two years provisions into the city, and defy the whole power of France.

Up to the last accounts negotiations were going on in France for the re-entry of M. de Villele into the Ministry. The Quotidienne was in his favor, and the Gazette de France opposed: but the latter, in reply to an intimation that it had threatened to attack the Ministry if Villele should join it, states that it would not. The Ministry were making preperations for a new election of Deputies, *when the present chamber shall have been dissolved, which it doubtless will be*, and they calculate on a more "royalty return" than even in 1827. Dismissals of Councillors of State, Prefects, &c. were in contemplation preparatory to the election.—"The present Ministry," says the London Times of 31st March, "are determined to make no concessions—they are resolved to grant no commissions of inquiry either commercial, legal, or political—they regret that the schools of the Jesuists have been suppressed, and the small eclesiastical seminaries regulated. They would have resisted the laws of the press, and the regulation for securing the purity of the electoral lists."

The Spanish expedition against Mexico consists of *one ship of the line and one regiment of fourteen hundred men!*

M. Zebuada, the Minister of Central America to Great Britian, had given notice that the *Poyais* territory, which it was said would be colonized by Europeans, was the property of Gautemala, and that that Government will not allow any such speculations to be carried into effect.

Mr. Callaghan had been elected a member of Parliament from Cork, by a majority of 16 votes over Mr. Newenham.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 26th February represent that the Russians were preparing to move behind the Balkan. The Pacha of Egypt was on the best terms with the Porte; he would not join the French against Algiers, but was strengthening his army and navy. The second indemnity due the Russian merchants had been paid by the Porte, with a large deduction, in consequence of the punctuality of the Porte, and the influence of Hali Pacha at St. Petersburg.

The Paris "National" states that sir John Leach, the Master of the Rolls of England, had been charged by his Government to examine the cases in which supplies had been refused, and to ascertain what measures had been pursued by the Crown; to which he replied that no case had occurred since the reign of King William, all the Kings of England having yielded to the opinion of Parliament in time to prevent matters coming to such extermities.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th March, Lord King introduced a number of resolutions condemnatory of the policy of high duties on the importation of foreign corn. The Times of the 31st, in commenting on these resolutions, says of them, that they are, "resolutions which, if truth or sound reason were to rule at all times the judgement of that illustrious assembly, might have met from their Lordships a less ambiguous welcome." The resolutions were negatived.

In the House of Commons, on the 30th of March, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he should take the most convenient day after the Easter recess, for considering a motion offerred by Mr. C. Grant for the reduction of the sugar duties. Returns of exports of British, and imports of foreign wool, were ordered on motion of Mr. Frankland Lewis.

*New York, April* 20.

*From Colombia.*—The brig Hiram, arrived last evening, sailed from Laguira on the 18th ult. We learn from Capt. Whittaker, that the Commissioners sent by Gen. Bolivar, had been met by Gen. Paez, who declined to treat with them on any other condition than a complete acknowledgement of the independence of Venezuela. The Commissioners had, therefore, set out on their return to Bogota. Gen. Paez was at Valencia, preparing to resist any attempts to subdue the country. He had already assembled about 10,000 troops in the neighbourhood of Maracaibo, and had there been joined by 800 of the troops sent by Bolivar from Carthagena, to act against him. There was every indication that the firm stand taken by Venezuela, and the other provinces which had leagued with her, would be sustained, and their independence established.

*Vermont.*—Gov. Tomlinson has been re-elected without opposition, and John S. Peters for Lt. Governor, by a majority of 2 to 1 over his opponent Mr. Crawford.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

*Wednesday, April* 21.

The Vice President communicated the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, which was ordered to be printed.

*Treasury Department, 20th April* 1830.

SIR: In compliance with the Resolution of the Senate of the 17th inst. requesting "the Secretary of the Treasury to report, whether the sum of $25,071,017 59, stated in his report of April 9th, 1830, includes the entire expenditures of the Government for the year 1829, or only so much of it as has been actually paid, and if the latter, what amount remains yet to be paid, to complete the entire expenditure for that year, distinguishing how much of the expenditure in each of the years 1828 and 1829, was on account of the National Debt, and how much on account of money received from Great Britain, and paid out under the Ghent treaty," I have the honor to report, that the sum of $25,071,017 59 abovementioned includes the entire public expenditure for the year 1829, in the same manner, as the sum of 25,459,479 52 stated in the same report includes the entire public expenditure for the year 1828; that in both instances, the amount intended to be stated as the amount actually drawn from the Treasury; that, in respect to the year 1828, the accounts of the Treasury having been settled, the amount ascertained to be as stated; but, that the accounts for the year 1829, not being yet settled, the amount stated is subject to some variation; though by an examination already made, it is found that on the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1829, the amount of the expenditure cannot be greater, and will probably be less than the sum above stated.

I have also to report, that, in stating the public accounts the expenditure of the year is considered as complete when the year has terminated; and that any demands arising out of engagements contracted before the close of the year, and afterwards admitted and paid, form part of the expenditure of the subsequent year.

What the amount of these may be in respect to the year 1829, is not known; but they may be presumed to bear the same proportion to the expenditure of the year, that similar demands growing out of engagements in 1828, bear to the expenditures of that year. Whatever may be the amount, however, no portion of it will be added to the expenditure of 1829, but so much as may be paid in the year 1830, will form part of the expenditures of the year 1830, in the same manner as the amount growing out of the engagements of 1828, and paid in 1829, instead of being added to the expenditures of 1828, forms part of the expenditures of the year 1829. In connexion with this subject it may be observed, that of the appropriations remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year 1828, the amount to be expended subsequently was $3,678,32 11; and that of the appropriations remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year 1829, the amount to be expended afterwards was $3,463,739 78.

I have further to report that the expenditures on account of the public debt, was in the year 1828, $12,163,438 07, and for the year 1829, $12,383,800 77; and that the amount paid for awards under the Ghent Treaty, out of money received from Great Britain, was in the year 1829, $8,618 20, as will be seen in the detailed statement at page 13, and in the recapitulation, at page 23, of the abovementioned report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM.
*Sec. Treasury.*

The Hon. the President of the Senate U. S.

### THE REMOVING POWER.

The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Barton, to request the President of the United States "to inform the Senate for what cause or causes Theodore Hunt, Esq. has been removed from the office of Recorder of land titles at St. Louis, in Missouri," was considered, and

Mr. Grundy, after observing that he had supposed this resolution, with others of a similar character, was postponed to Friday next, called for the yeas and nays on its passage, which were ordered accordingly.

Mr. Barton said that the case which this resolution referred, was not precisely of the character of those postponed, as a removal in this case could not have been contemplated by the law creating the office, unless for mental or physical disability.

Mr. Kane then addressed the Senate in opposition to the resolution, and in defence of the removing power as exercised by the present Executive.

Mr. Benton replied, and insisted upon the right of the Senate to demand the causes of removal in all cases where the Senate were not otherwise informed, &c.

Mr. Bibb opposed the resolution at considerable length, among others, on the ground that former Executives had never been called on by the Senate to assign their reasons for removing an incumbent from office, &c.

After which, the resolution was laid on the table on motion by Mr. Grunda.

*April* 24.

Mr. Holmes offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Postmaster-General be directed to report to the Senate, whether John Fitzgerald, who was appointed Postmaster of Pensacola, since the 4th of March, 1829, and lately removed, is a defaulter, and to what amount, and whether his sureties are solvent.

Mr. Brown presented the petition of the citizens of the counties of Lenoir, and Jones, in North Carolina, asking for an additional mail route. Referred.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report on the petition of William Henry Harrison, accompanied by a bill for his relief, which was committed.

*Anecdote of an Idian.*—An Indian being among his white neighbors, asked for a little tobacco to smoke, and one them, having some loose in his pocket, gave him a handful. The day following, the Indian came back, inquiring for the donor, saying he had found a quarter of a dollar among the tobacco; being told, that it was given him he might as well keep it, he answered, pointing to his breast: "I got a good man and a bad man here; and the good man say, it is not mine, I must return it to the owner, the bad man say, why he gave it to you, and it is your own now; the good man say, that's not right, the tobacco is yours, not the money; the bad man say, never mind, you got it, go buy some dram; the good man say, no no, you must not do so; so I don't know what to do; and I think to go to sleep; but the good man and the bad keep talking all night, and trouble me; and now I bring the money back I feel good."

*Extract from the proceedings of the late Jefferson Dinner at Washington.*

Mr. Benton, being called on by the President of the day for a toast, rose and gave, The political and personal friend of Jefferson, styled by Jefferson himself *ultimus Romanorum*, the man who stood near half the century in the first rank of the wise and good—who retired voluntarily from the American Senate in the full possession of his faculties, after forty years of patriot service in the public councils: whose friendship is a privilege and an honor, who has been the friend of me and mine through four generations in a straight line—NATHANIEL MACON, of North Carolina.

Mr. Potter, of North Carolina, who represents the spot where the grandfather of Col. Benton lived and died, (and the trees which were planted by his hand now ornament the village of Oxford, where he resides,) rose and said,

Mr. President: The name of Nathaniel Macon has been mentioned. I have the honor to number Mr. Macon among my constituents, and springing from the same soil which gave him birth, coming from the same district which first gave him to the service of his country, and still claims him as a citizen, you may be well assured that every feeling of my heart is in unison with the sentiment which has just been so kindly uttered Sir, this sentiment, grateful as it would have been to North Carolina from any quarter, is particularly so from a native son, whose laurels she contemplates with pride, though they have been gathered in a distant land—to the man who is the subject of it, to that honest man, and I use the phrase, sir, no less from regard to the taste of it, than the truth of it—to that honest man, now living in the shades of retirement, it will be gratifying to know, that here on this night, where the first patriots of the age have assembled to honor the memory of the man whom he loved, by whom he was beloved, and with whom he co-operated, in the most trying crisis of our government, to assert and sustain the principles which we now re-affirm; he has been remembered; he has been mentioned with respect, with reverence, and with kindness. Sir, he was one of those who, with the late James Turner, of North Carolina, also most favorably known to many of you, while yet in the green days of their boyhood, marched with their muskets to fields of the revolution, to establish with their blood those principles which they afterwards came forward to regenerate, in the great civil revolution headed by Jefferson But to you Mr. President, who have long been the personal friend and political coadjutor of Mr. Macon, and to the company here assembled, to all of whom he must be known, and most of whom, like yourself, have been his personal friends and political associates, to you, and to them, it is altogether unnecessary to present a sketch of his life, or a picture of his character. Permit me, however, as his representative, his humble representative, at this board, a character which it is my pride to wear elsewhere, to offer you, in his behalf and my own, a sentiment in which I am sure he will most heartily concur; when eveloped in the storms and strifes of party, it was one of the most fervent and patriotic aspirations of the heart of Jefferson, to be able to say "we are all Federalists, we are all Republicans." Sir, I now present you, and to this company, the same sentiment, though with a different version. It is this: our country: may the time soon come, when its moral and political designation shall require no reference to the points of the compass; when we may with truth say, we are all Northerners, we are all Southrons, "all are but parts of one stupendous whole."

### EXTRACT.

Few things in this weary world are so delightful as Keepsakes! Nor do they ever to my heart at least, nor to my eye, lose their tender—their powerful charm! How slight, how small, how tiny, a memorial, saves a beloved one from oblivion—worn on the finger, or close to the heart! especially if they be dead? No thought is so insupportable as that of entire, total, blank forgetfulness—when the creature that once laughed, and sang, and wept to us, close to our side, or in our very arms, is as if her smiles, her voice, her tears, her kisses had never been. She and them all swallowed up in the dark nothingness of the dust!

"Of all keepsakes, memorials, relics,—most dearly, most devoutly do I love a little lock of hair!—and oh! when the head it beautified has long mouldered in the dust, how spiritual seems the undying glossiness of the sole remaining ringlet! All else gone to nothing—save and except that soft, smooth, burnished and glorious fragment of the apparelling that once hung in clouds and sunshine over an angel's brow! Aye, a lock of hair is far better than any picture—it is a part of the beloved object herself: it belonged to the tresses that often, long—long ago, may have all been suddenly dishevelled, like a shower of sunbeams, over your beating breast! But now solemn thoughts sadden the beauty once so bright—so refulgent: the longer you gaze on it, the more and more pensive grows the expression of the holy relic—it seems to say, almost upbraidingly, 'Weep'st thou no more for me?' and then indeed, a tear, true to the imperishable affection in which all nature once seemed to rejoice, bears witness, that the object towards which it yearned is no more forgotten, now that she has been dead for so many, many, long, weary days, months, years—than she was forgotten during one hour of absence, that came like a passing cloud between us and the sunshine of her living—her loving smiles!"

*The Cap Sheaf.*—There is a family living in this town, and only about three miles from our office, that can dine in three States without travelling three rods to accomplish it. And a common three foot table set in their front yard, might have two of its corners in Massachusetts, one in New York, and one in Vermont.—*Williamstown Adv.*

The African Repository states, that twelve state legislatures have expressed their approbation of the American Colonization Society, and that eleven of the number have instructed their senators and requested their representatives in congress, to lend it their support. Two or three legislatures have made appropriations for its benefit.

"I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society, but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is, not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education."—*Jefferson.*

*Improvement of the Mail.*—The Augusta Courier states, that Mr. Porter (presumed to be of this City,) and described to be a gentleman extensively concerned in Mail arrangements, and Mr. Phineas Bradley, *lately of the General Post-Office*, were in Augusta, during the first week of the present month. They were engaged in making preparations for accelerating the mail between Washington and New Orleans. One of these gentleman has declared, that the mail *could be*, or would be conveyed from New York to New Orleans, in ten days.—It might, no doubt, be effected by such a line of Expresses as carried the President's Message in December last; but would the income of the mail, justify so heavy an expense at present?—*Richmond Enq.*

*Look before you leap.*—The Halifax Free Press of the 20th January tells the story which is annexed: "A few evenings ago, a young man (the initials of his name J. F.) was returning from Preston, accompanied by a party of young ladies; where they had been spending the afternoon. On coming to a stile, Mr. F. very politely jumped over, for the purpose of assisting the fair sex, when, to his utter astonishment on landing, he found himself at the bottom of a well thirty one feet in depth, containing about five feet water. The cries of the damsels soon procured assistance, and the young gentleman was rescued from his perilous situation without the least injury, saving the punishment of standing nearly a quarter of an hour up to his mouth in water."

The New York Evening Post gives part of a letter recently received from Canton, in Indiana, the writer of which thinks the Garden of Eden was situated in that western region "Canton," says the letter, "is situated on a high bottom land, surrounded with bluffs. On this high bottom are a number of mounds, which were no doubt made by man and probably before the flood. They are from six to fifteen feet high, and are full of human bones, which are found to be a great deal larger than those of the present race of men I come to the opinion that this country was inhabited before the flood—first, because the human bones are the largest in the world, and man it is known, decreased in stature as his years were shortened; secondly, because the wood found in digging wells, &c. at a depth of 30 feet under the surface of the earth, shows evidently that it has been cut with an axe: and iron tools are also found, of the use and mode of making which the Indians were ignorant until the whites came among them; and lastly, because there is no other country that answers the description given in Genesis of the four long rivers, as this country does. This I think, is Paradise, and that somewhere in the western country our first parents were created. The ark going eastward forty days, took Noah to Ararat; and it is natural to suppose he would give to the rivers the same names that were familiar to him before the flood; or he might not have known but that he was in some other part of the same country. It is probable that the Euphrates was the Mississippi." The writer concludes by saying that he has many more reasons, but no time to urge them. If those which he has already adduced fail to convince, he need scarcely hope, by additional ones, to remove the stubborn incredulity of mankind.

The following extract containing some happy remarks and sound advice, is from a lively article under the signature of *Mary*, in the last number of the Albanian:

It is a common thing for pedants to complain that in the society of ladies their qualities are held at naught, and the company of the gay and frivolous preferred; the false glare of empty display worshipped, and the ornaments of the mind despised"; and so in truth it may appear; but why? not because our sex really dislike the knowledge or its vehicles, but the manner of its ministration. Observe the entrance of one of these wisdom bearing caskets into a room, filled with fashionable company; how like a silly fellow he blushes, and instead of advancing to pay his respects, and recognize his acquaintances, see how he skulks behind backs or into a corner, twisting his thumbs or thrusting his hands into his pockets, as if he expected to find his self-possession at the bottom; does he then expect the ladies to gather round him, and by dint of catechising, extort his "wise saws" and ancient, not "modern instances?" Surely no; they will unquestionably prefer in such cases, the company of those who can engage them in lively, spirited chitchat, suitable to the occasion; for be it remembered that a modern drawing room, neither is, nor ought to be, a temple of Minerva. But let a man who is a scholar, and at the same time a gentleman, appear among us; let him visit us in our own homes and mingle in our domestic circle; let him use his powers of pleasing and instructing, in a manner suitable to time and place, and my life on't, he will be preferred to any of the butterflies, who flutter round us, and whom we chase for our amusement, without any desire to catch them.

Take my advice, rub off your rust, learn to enter a room with ease and grace, to make a bow, and not to look as if you had been robbing a hen roost, deign to mingle in converse on the topics of the day, (you may understand these without depreciating the value of your more solid acquirements,) wait your opportunity to impart a portion of your wisdom, let the doses be small, and administer them with skill, and the effect will positively surprise you.

It appears by a recent census of Sicily, that it contains 1,730,000 inhabitants, 300,000 of whom are ecclesiastics, or living on ecclesiastical revenues; there are in the island 1117 convents, containing 30,000 monks and 50,000 nuns.

*From the New York Enquirer of April* 23.

*Our relations with England.*—No document has yet been presented to Congress, relative to the progress making in our negociations with England. The English papers inform us, that Mr. McLane one day had an interview with Lord Aberdeen, another day he calls on the Duke of Wellington, and subsequently we hear of a conference with Mr. Herries, President of the Board of Trade. Now all this may seem very strange to the American people, who have been accustomed to read long diplomatic letters, on every point in discussion, but we are of opinion, that Mr. McLane has pursued the very path calculated to carry him through succesfully. He has made a business matter of it—has done nothing for effect, but goes the rounds of the Cabinet, and carries on his negociations through every possible channel.

If nothing beneficial results from this untiring industry, we are, nevertheless, satisfied that nothing has been left undone, that could be effected. There is certainly a more friendly disposition to treat with the present administration, than with the last; but we must bear in mind, that a nation goes on the ground of interest, not feelings; and with all the friendly consideration imaginable, the interest of the nation must control. Mr. McLane may be able to effect something in recovering our lost trade, though appearances at present, are against the impression. The colonies have been sensitive on the subject, and the tory opposition party in England, appear to be against moving the question; and if the negociation fails altogether, we can have no more reason to quarrel with Great Britain for refusing our corn, than Great Britain has with us, in imposing enormous duties on her manufactures. The London Morning Journal, treats the subject in the following way:

The Americans exclude our manufactures except on payment of enormous duties. They tell us that they do this because we refuse to allow them to participate in our colonial trade. What right have they to participate in this trade? No more than we have to participate in the profits of the Bank of England. Mr Canning in his correspondence with Mr. Gallatin, has settled this point most effectually.

But are the Americans not pursuing that identical policy which they would have us abandon in their favor? They see that it is better to make blankets at home than be dependent upon England. They think it the wiser policy to weave broad cloths and make fire shovels than trust for their supply to Leeds or Birmingham. And who, in the name of all that is stupid, objects to this? Only the few persons interested. The cotton and tobacco growers *there*—and a few American speculators *here*.

Suppose we were to open our West India ports to the Americans to-morrow—what then? Would they repeal the tariff? No. They would laugh at us and advance new claims. Suppose we were to admit their flour on terms advantageous to them—would they be satisfied? No. They would say our cotton and tobacco duty was enormously heavy and injurious to their interests, and that unless we reduced the tax, so as to increase the consumption, they should insist upon retaining the tariff, keeping the colonial trade, and sending as much flour as they pleased, and that on their own conditions, or they would shut their ports against us altogether. Our wisest policy is to keep our *own* trade to ourselves. We should endeavour to cement all the interests of the country in one harmonious union, and be as little dependent on foreign nations as possible. In this way prices will rise—the price of the quartern loaf may be doubled, but the wages of the artisan will be tripled, and the latter is of far greater consequence to the manufacturer than the former is to the farmer and land owner.

Efforts are making to weaken the effect of the nomination at Harrisburg. The Philadelphia Sentinel, whose editor is a member of the Legislature, says that the story got up by the Opposition prints, of a thin meeting, &c. is "destitute of foundation"—that the "recent Convention was as well attended by the members as any that he has witnessed for five years past," and that the number of the friends of the present administration and their sentiments can be ascertained and placed beyond the power of contradiction by the publication of a letter addressed to Gen. Jackson a few days subsequent to the meeting, and signed by most of the members who remained at the seat of government; and that the attempt to divide the members of the Pennsylvania legislature into the friends of Van Buren and Calhoun, is ridiculous, & has no foundation except in the excited imaginations of the coalition editors."

The Legislature of N. York have responded to the nomination of Pennsylvania. The Republican meeting of that body was held on the 13th—106 members, being 2 3ds of the whole Legislsture, have affixed their names to the proceedings, and sanctioned a very animated Address to the Republicans of N. York.

*Progress of Temperance.*—The Gettysburg Sentinel states, that in the County of Washington (Pa.) there are twenty-three Temperance Societies—comprising in the whole upwards of 1500 persons who are associated together, under the pledge of entire abstinence. A recent report made to the Central Society gives the fact, that in two townships of the county, the number of Distilleries has been reduced from *fourteen* (which were in full operation during the last winter) to *three!*—*Balt. Pat.*

From the 6th to the 17th of April, there have arrived in New York from Liverpool, two thousand one hundred and seventeen passengers.

# OBSERVER.

*FAYETTEVILLE:*

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1830.


*Native Talent.*—We were much pleased with the liberal patronage which Mr. Gardner received on his late visit to this place. It is not often that a prophet has honor in his own country; but we believe that this gentleman's skill as a Portrait Painter, and his assiduous attention to his profession, must secure to him extensive employment, not only in this, his native State, but wherever else he may sojourn.

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The Spring term of the Superior Court of Craven commenced at Newbern, on Monday the 19th inst. His Honor, Judge Strange presiding. After giving a brief sketch of two trials for murder, the *Spectator* observes:

"We cannot conclude this hasty and imperfect sketch, without paying a passing tribute to the talent and imposing dignity with which Judge Strange invests the Judicial character, whilst in the exercise of his functions. In meeting discussion, and deciding on principles of law, no passing shadows of doubt or uncertainty seem to cloud his understanding for a moment; whilst the luminous view in which he places the important features of the testimony, never fails to put the most ordinary Jury in complete possession of those facts necessary to a just comprehension of the merits of the case—at the same time sustaining, to his relation to the bar, that deportment which so happily combines the "suaviter in modo with the fortiter in re"—the pleasing urbanity of the gentleman, with the lofty and uncompromising deportment of the Judge."

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On Tuesday last, a Mail Stage commenced running twice a week between this City and Salisbury, by way of Pittsboro', Ashborough, &c.—*Raleigh Register.*

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It is not often in our power to record such an instance of longevity as the following:—Anthony Van Pelt, of Green County, lately died at the advanced age of 126 years and 2 months. During the Revolutionary war he was excused from military duty on account of his years. He is said to have enjoyed to the last, in a remarkable manner, the use of all his faculties, particularly his sight.

*Newbern Spectator.*

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*Silk.*—Mr. Spencer, from the committee to whom the subject of silk in the United States was referred, reports to Congress that 5 pounds of cocoons from the American silk-worm will produce as much silk as 12 pounds from the French or Italian—that every State in the Union is adapted to the culture—that there imported last year 8½ millions of dollars worth of silk. A correspondent of the Albany Argus adds, that the town of Mansfield produced $25,000 in silk last year—that one large silk maker in Philadelphia consumes $20,000 worth a year; and recommends the subject to farmess with large families, and to overseers of poor houses. The managers of the Alms House of Philadelphia have determined to raise silk by the labor of a part of the disabled paupers. It affords us much pleasure to state as a highly praiseworthy circumstance, that two or three of the most respectable ladies of this city have commenced raising the worm, and are making such preparations to conduct their experiments as, we hope, will test the policy of making the culture of silk an object of pursuit in this section of the country. Indeed, we think we have sufficient proof that the labor of a large class of the community could not possibly be otherwise half so profitably employed. Yet such is the inveteracy of habit, that the utility of new vocations must be established by proofs piled upon the shoulders of demonstration, before we can be pursuaded to adopt them. We therefore hope that the laudable enterprise of the ladies, not only in this place, but in other parts of the State, may be carried on with an energy and perseverance, which shall result in evidence sufficient to convince the most incredulous, and arouse the active co-operation of the most lethargic —*Ral. Star.*

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It is our unpleasant duty to announce the death of General ALEXANDER SMYTH, a Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia. He breathed his last at his lodgings in this City, at one o'clock on Saturday, after an illness of but a few days' duration. It is scarcely two weeks since he delivered a speech of considerable length in the House of Representatives; and it seems to us to be less than a week since we saw him in apparent health.

Of the life of Gen. SMYTH, an accont may be expected from the pen of some one of his friends. As a public man, from whom we often differed very widely, we have always regarded him as upright and conscientious. His manners were urbane and courteous, and his private life retiring and unobstrusive. His age we presume to have been about sixty-five.

*Nat. Int.*

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*Taxation of Banks.*—By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the right of a State to tax its banks is been fully recognised and established. The question came before the Court in the case of the Providence Bank, *vs.* Thomas B. Pitman and others. By an act of the Legislature of Rhode Island, in 1822, it was provided that a certain tax should be paid on every $1000 of the capital stock of the State Banks. The Providence Bank resisted the payment of this tax, on the ground that the act imposing it was unconstitutional. A warrant was issued to attach the property of the institution, when the case was referred to the Court of Common Pleas, and afterwards to the Supreme Court of the State. Judgment was given against the bank, and subsequently was confirmed by the highest judicial tribunal in the country.

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A Washington Correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, says, under date of the 5th instant, that "an express has just arrived in this city from the State of Mississippi, announcing the pleasing intelligence of the determination of the Choctaw Tribe of Indians to emigrate to their Western possessions.—The express is the bearer of a Treaty, (voluntarily entered into by the Indians, in the absence of the Agents of the Government,) sent on for the approval and ratification of the United States' authorities here."

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The success of the Constitution seems to be certain; and by such a decided majority as is calculated to obtain the confidence and the tranquallity of the State. There appears not to linger a doubt upon the subject. The most determined and conscientious opponents of the amended Constitution, have abandoned the struggle in despair. The Winchester Virginian, which has fought manfully for its cause, finds itself beaten, and now gracefully grouds its arms, from respect to the acknowledged will of the majority.—The spirit which that paper breathes, in the following strain, is worthy of all respect and imitation:—*Richmond Enq.*

"The amended Constitution is bearing down all opposition. In the tide water and middle districts, they are voting for it with unexampled unanimity; and it is now no longer questioned, that the Valley will give a decided majority for ratification. West of the Alleghany, indeed, they will make a bold stand in opposition to it; but it will prove unavailing. The die is cast. We are overpowered by numbers, and we must submit. Let us, then, make a virtue of necessity, and bow our necks to the yoke as gracefully as we can; nay, let us do more: This family quarrel should be healed. We should endeavour to forget all that has passed, connected with this agitating subject; and looking to the future alone, endeavour to cultivate mutual amity and good will, between the members of the same household, who have been so long estranged by jarring and discordant pretensions."

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*Gen. Alexander Smyth.*—The numerous tributes which we have this day published to the memory of this distinguished gentleman, will supersede the necessity of a very expanded notice fiom the Editor of this paper.—The country has truly lost the services of a very able politician. There are few men to whom the Constitution is so much indebted for its just Exposition, as to Alexander Smyth. His speeches in defence of the Rights of the States placed him in the first rank of their advocates. Uniform in the most powerful support of this cause (with but one exception we most respectfully think,) clear and logical in all his views, he had hewed his way to considerable distinction in the political world—His country respected his talents, and regret his death.—*Richmond Enq.*

*Washington, April 22.*

The House of Representatives were occupied the greater part of yesterday with the case of Judge Peck. After consuming the first hour in further debate of the resolution proposing a reduction of the officers of the Army, and then passing the bill to reduce the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa, with only five dissenting votes, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the report of the Judiciary Committee on the case of Judge Peck, proposing an impeachment of that officer. Mr. Buchanan addressed the Committee at much length in defence of the report, and in favor of the impeachment. He was followed by Mr. Clay, of Alabama, against the report, and by Mr. Spencer, of N. York, in favor of it. The debate had not terminated when the House adjourned.

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*Greater despatch still.*—A lot of goods, according to the Daily Advertiser, ordered on the first of March, were shipped by the packet ship George Canning, which sailed from Liverpool on the 14th instant, making only forty five days from the time the goods were ordered in this city.

*N. Y. American.*

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*John Smith.*—We are informed that it actually occurred not long ago, that in a case of John Smith vs. John Smith, the officer served the writ upon John Smith the plaintiff, instead of John Smith the defendant. No wonder, when it is considered that there are upwards of forty persons in the city bearing that name.

*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

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*The Hertford Incendiaries.*—A letter to the Editor of this paper. from a friend in Hertford, says—"The wretch, Allen, is in our jail, in irons, with the ill-fated negro man on whom he prevailed to execute his wicked plans. Behold what a man may come to by a series of bad actions! About three years ago Allen was driving about here in his thousand dollar carriage, and had considerable visible property; but it was ascertained, he was acting on a false capital. He is now a degraded bankrupt, manacled in a dungeon; and charged with the perpetration of a crime of the deepest dye!"

*Norfolk Herald.*

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*Comfort for people who are short and thick.*—In Louvain there is an orthopœdic establishment, which does wonders. It contains progressive streching beds, whereby the obliquities of the vertebral column are corrected, as well as bendings of the ribs and clavicles, the deformities called club feet, and incurvations or declensions of the head. In less than six months, in consequence of the regimen and exercises to which she was subjected at this establishment, a girl thirteen years of age grew six inches. The King of the Netherlands, as a testimony of his satisfaction at the conduct of M. Baud, one of the Professors of the University, who affords his gratuitous assistance in directing the treatment of the inmates of this institution, has decorated him with the Order of the Belgic Lion.—*N. Y. Courier.*

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Hear what Mr. Webb of the N. Y. Enquirer says of Gen. Duff Green of the Telegraph.

"The Editor of the United States' Telegraph, published on Monday, a garbled extract from General Scott's letter on the late charge that one of the Editors of this paper, "was driven from the Army in disgrace." This disgraceful and contemptible course, will not avail him. He has been exposed as an unprincipled slanderer, and cannot escape the contempt of all honest men."

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*Appointment by the President.*—John K. Campbell. of Florida, (formerly of this city) to be attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, in the place of John G. Stower, resigned.—*Ral. Reg.*

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*From the Cincinnati Daily Advertiser.*

*Commerce of the Wabash.*—We learn from a gentleman who came in the Paragon from the Wabash, that, such is the astonishing growth and improvement of that country, and the consequent increase of its commerce, that in two days, they passed one hundred and eighty large flat bottom Boats, fully laden with the produce of the country, on their way to New Orleans. This number was independent of those they passed in the night, and of those laying at the banks and at the mouth of inlets. The Paragon ascended the river nearly forty miles above Lafayette.

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*James Montgomery*, the poet, a man whose moral influence at Sheffield effects as much as a hundred thousand pounds effects in towns less intellectual, was originally a shop-boy at Wath, and came to Sheffield as clerk to Gales the book-seller. On the flight of Gales he succeeded to his newspaper; but, within three or four years was twice imprisoned. The world will require no description of Mr. Montgomery's works, but a more single-hearted man does not exist. He resides with maiden sisters of Joseph Gales, who kept a bookseller's shop; and his style of living is the most simple and unaffected that can be imagined. His paternal religion is Moravian, but as there is no Moravian establishment in Sheffield, he attends other chapels. In his domestic habits he is as devout as he appears in his works.—He is now about sixty years of age. I conclude, from his hours of daily seclusion, that we may expect other works from his pen.

*Sir Richard Philips' Tour.*

[Joseph Gales, above alluded to, has long resided in Raleigh, N. C. where he still continues to publish the Raleigh Register. He is father to the senior editor of the National Intelligencer.

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*Extract from the Life of Dr. Franklin.*

"I now began to think of laying by some money. The printing-house of Watts, near Lincoln's Inn-Fields, being a still more considerable one than that in which I worked, it was propable I might find it more advantageous to be employed there. I offered myself, and was accepted; and in this house I continued during the remainder of my stay in London.

"On my entrance I worked at first as a pressman, conceiving that I had need of bodily exercise, to which I had been accustomed in America, where the printers work alternately as compositors and at the press. I drank nothing but water. The other workmen, to the number of about fifty, were great drinkers of beer. I carried occasionally a large form of letters in each hand, up and down stairs, while the rest employed both hands to carry one. They were surprized to see, by this and many other examples, that the *American Aquatic*, as they used to call me, was stronger than those who drank porter. The beer-boy had sufficient employment during the whole day in serving the house alone. My fellow pressman drank every day a pint of beer before breakfast, a pint with bread and cheese for breakfast, one between breakfast and dinner, one at dinner, one again about six o'clock in the afternoon, and another after he had finished his day's work. This custom appeared to me abominable; but he had need, he said, of all this beer, in order to acquire strength to work.

"I endeavored to convince him that the bodily strength furnished by the beer, could only be in proportion to the solid part of the barley dissolved in the water, of which the beer was composed; that there was a larger portion of flour in a penny loaf, and that consequently if he ate this loaf, and drank a pint of water with it, he would derive more strength from it than from a pint of beer. This reasoning, however, did not prevent him from drinking his accustomed quantity of beer, and paying every Saturday night a score of four or five shillings a-week for this cursed beverage; an expense from which I was wholly exempt. Thus do these poor devils continue all their lives in a state of voluntary wretchedness and poverty.

"My example prevailed with several of them to renounce their abominable practice of bread and cheese with beer, and they procured, like me, from a neighboring house, a good basin of warm gruel, in which was a small slice of butter with toasted bread and nutmeg. This was a much better breakfast, which did not cost more than a pint of beer, namely, three halfpence, and at the same time preserved the head clearer.—Those who continued to gorge themselves with beer, often lost their credit with the publican, from neglecting to pay their score. They had then recourse to me, to become security for them. I attended at the paytable every Saturday evening, to take up the little sum which I had made myself answerable for; and which sometimes amounted to nearly thirty shillings a-week."

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*Legal prolixity.*—in the case arising out of White & Metcalf's bankruptcy, Mr. Sergeant Russell stated that the brief contained fifteen thousand folios! And in the trial at bar, Mr. H. Brougham's documents weighed three quarters of a ton!

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*Steamboat Explosion.*—The Opelousas (Lou.) Gazette states, that on the 16th ult. the steamboat William Tell, while on her passage from Pittsburg to New Orleans, about three miles above the mouth of Red River, burst her boiler, and sank in about five minutes from the time of the accident. Five lives were lost, and the cargo entirely.

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The venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, has lately conveyed to the Roman Catholic Seminary at Baltimore, 254 acres of the Manor, together with $5000 to erect a Seminary thereon, for the preparation of young men for the ecclesiastical state. How like this truly great man is this benevolent act.

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SETTLEMENT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Virginia was settled in | 1607 |
| New York, | 1614 |
| Massachusetts, | 1620 |
| New Hampshire, | 1623 |
| New Jersey, | 1624 |
| Delaware, | 1627 |
| Maine, | 1630 |
| Maryland, | 1633 |
| Connecticut, | 1635 |
| Rhode Island, | 1636 |
| North Carolina, | 1650 |
| South Carolina, | 1670 |
| Pennsylvania, | 1682 |
| Georgia, | 1733 |

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*The Jews.*—It appears by late accounts, that there is at present, among many of the Jews of Europe and Asia, a prevailing belief that their promised Mesiah is about to appear at Jerusalem. Mr. Wolff, missionary to the Jews, states in a letter dated July 15th, that about a hundred Jews, of different ages, had recently arrived at Jaffa, on their way to Jerusalem, where it was their intention to close their days. Similar information has been received in London from various places. And it has been more recently stated, by a resident at Constantinople, that many ships had been hired there by Jews to convey them to Jerusalem. A thousand families, he adds, are embarking from all quarters. The truth of this state of things is confirmed, by later information from the South of Europe. They openly assign their expectation of the Messiah as the reason of their removal.

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*The Condor.*—In the course of the day I had an opportunity of shooting a Condor; it was so satiated with its repast on the carcase of a horse, as to suffer me to approach within pistol shot before it extended its enormous wings to take flight, which was to me the signal to fire; and having loaded with an ample charge of pellets, my aim proved effectual and fatal. What a formidable monster did I behold in the ravine beneath me, screaming and flapping in the last convulsive struggles of life! It may be difficult to believe that the most gigantic animal which inhabits the earth or the ocean can be equalled in size by a tenant of the air, and those persons who have never seen a larger bird than our mountain eagle, will probably read with astonishment of a species of that same bird, in the southern hemisphere, being so large and strong as to seize an ox with its talons, and to lift it into the air, whence it lets it fall to the ground in order to kill it and to prey upon its carcass. But this astonishment must, in a great degree, subside, when the dimensions of the bird are taken into consideration, and which, incredible as they may appear, I now insert *verbatim* from a note taken down with my own hand. 'When the wings are spread, they measure sixteen paces (40 feet) in extent, from point to point; the feathers are eight paces (20 feet) in length, and the quill part two palms (8 inches) in circumference. It is said to have powers sufficient to carry off a live rhinoceros.'—*Edmund Temple's Travels in Peru.*

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*Living skeleton.*—The Boston Daily Advertiser of the 3d inst, states that an extraordinary phenomenon is now to be seen in that town. This is a person so emaciated, that his bones and muscles and tendons are to be seen through the skin. Although so wasted as scarcely to appear to be a human being, he has a good appetite and retains the strength of an ordinary man. No satisfactory cause has been discovered for this extraordinary change. We understand he has been visited by Dr. Warren and other medical gentlemen, who have pronounced him the most remarkable specimen of a walking anatomy which has ever been witnessed in this country.

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Mr. Charles Folsom, formerly Librarian of Harvard University, has issued, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a neat octavo volume, a selection from the *History of Livy*, together with notes, chiefly derived from the editions of Muller, Doering, and Ruperti. Mr. Folsom, has included the celebrated *Epitomæ*, and studied coherence in the subject of his excerpts. The whole volume is well prepared for its purpose—the use of collegians.—*National Gazette.*

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MARRIED,

At Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 12th inst. the Rev. BENJAMIN REICHEL, Pastor of the Moravian Congregation at Salem, North Carolina, and Inspector of the Female Academy in that place, to Miss PARSONS, of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, England.

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OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Monday, the 26th inst., in the 35th year of his age, PETER JAMES MALLETT, Esquire, of the firm of C. & P. Mallett of this town.

Sustained in spirit, through a lingering illness by the grace of God, in the diligent use of appointed means, the seed sown in health brought forth fruit, which ripened in sickness; and he passed to his rest, in charity with all men, in the confidence of a certain faith, and in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope.

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**For Sale,**

A Likely *NEGRO FELLOW.* Inquire at this Office.

April 29. 73-2w.


FOR THE OBSERVER.

*Theatrical.*—Mrs. Preston takes her benefit this evening, being her last appearance; on which occasion she appears in the character of Juliana in the sterling comedy of the Honey Moon. Allow me through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the lovers of the drama, to Mrs. P's. claims on them for a Bumper. The neat and beautiful style in which the Theatre has been repaired, the exertions of the Association to induce Actors of eminence to perform for the gratification of the Public, and the repeated evidence of Mrs. Preston's talents in her profession, call loudly for a more liberal display of patronage; and as the proceeds of the evening are appropriated to *her*, we hope to see a crowded house.

HAMLET.

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## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

☞ The Goods from the Steam Boat Henrietta have been received since our last, consisting of 183 boxes, trunks and bales, 15 hhds. Hardware, 38 bbls. Sundries. 47 bundles do., 32 bags Coffee, &c., 62 kegs Nails, &c., 48 hhds. Sugar, Molasses, &c., 9 crates of Ware, 8 tons Iron and Castings, for W. J. Cook, Willkings & Co., Dr. B. Robinson, Dr. H. Robinson, J. Kyle, S. Ferguson, J. Huske, Tho. Fuller & Co., Hall & Johnson, O. P. Stark, and Wm. L. Hawley, of Fayetteville. A. Dockery, W. F. Leake, R. R. Thomas, F. T. & J. T. Leake, T. Steele & Co., of Richmond county. Myers & Leake, Parke & Jones, T. Y. Houze, of Wadesborough. M. Brown, Kyle & Menan, Salisbury. J. Small, Stedman, Prince & Co., G. Womack, Pittsborough.

DEPARTED, on the 23d Steam Boat Company's Lighter Only Son, with a full load of Cotton and Tobacco.

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FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $9 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50. Flour, $3½ a 4½.—Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 7 a 7½, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 4. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 60 a 65.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

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## A FAIR,

FOR the benefit of the Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville, will be held in the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, at seven o'clock. Citizens and strangers are requested to attend.

April 29, 1830. 73-1w.

## NEW THEATRE.

**Mrs. PRESTON'S Benefit,**

AND LAST APPEARANCE.

THE THALIAN ASSOCIATION inform the public that the Theatre will be opened for the Benfit of Mrs. Preston, on

*This Evening, April* 29, 1830,

When will be presented, Tobin's Comedy of the

**HONEY MOON.**

JULIANA, Mrs. PRESTON.

After the Play a Recitation by Mr. PRESTON.

After which the laughable Farce of

**TURNPIKE GATE.**

PEGGY, Mrs. PRESTON.

Price of Admission, Boxes and Pit 50 cents. Children half price. Tickets to be had at the Lafayette and Mansion Hotels and at the Ticket Office of the Theatre.

Doors open at half past 6, performance to commence at 7, precisely. No money taken at the Door.

☞ Persons not connected with the Association will not be permitted behind the scenes under any pretence whatever.

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**Independent Company.**

ATTENTION!

YOU will parade in front of the Town House on Saturday, the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. in full Summer Uniform, for drill, and for election of officers to fill vacancies occasioned by resignation.

By order of the Major Commanding,

D. JORDAN, Jr, *Act. O. Serg't.*

*April* 29, 1830. 73-1w

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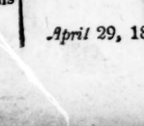
**To Rent.**



Will be rented, on Friday the 14th day of May next, by Public Auction, at the Town-house in Fayetteville, that commodious Dwelling *HOUSE* in the Grove on Dick street, belonging to the Estate of Duncan McLeran, deceased, at present occupied by Messrs. Horton & Hutton.

W. F. STRANGE.

April 27. 73-3w.

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*A New Supply.*

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable, Fancy*

**Dry Goods,**

**GROCERIES, &c.**

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

*Fayettville, April* 29. 73 tf.

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*Sale Postponed.*

THE sale of one half of all the *FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS*, and the *DWELLING HOUSE* and *LOT* recently occupied by Mr. Hugh McLaurin, which was to have taken place to day is postponed until Tuesday the 25th day of May next.

HENRY W. AYER, *Trustee.*

*April* 20, 1830. 73-ts.

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**30,000** Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

April 29, 1830. 73-tf.

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**Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.**

WILL be sold on Monday, the 7th day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following *LANDS*, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1827 and 1828, besides the costs of advertising; listed as the property of Thomas Davis:—

970 acres on Rockfish and Jumping Gully.
100 Falls of Rockfish
3,000 Big and Little Rockfish.
180 Rockfish Mills. Taxes $31,75.

JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*

By D. GILLIS, *D. S.*

*April* 29, 1830. 73-ts

## POETRY.

THE GIFTS OF SPRING.—*By Mrs. S. J. Hale.*

Spring! 'tis the spell of gladness—
But breathe that Eden word
Within the human bosom,
What pleasant thoughts are stirred;
Sweet thoughts of gushing fountains,
Bright skies and blossomed trees,
And soft green grass and violets,
And wild bird's melodies.

These visions warm the fancy,
And wake the lyre of mirth;
But Spring has gifts more precious
To bless the waiting earth—
There's life upon her breezes
To fan the failing breath—
And in her hand the rose of health,
To wreath the cheek of death.

There see the fond young mother,
Who all the winter drear,
Beside her pining infant's couch
Has kept her watch of fear—
O! Spring may scatter buds and flowers
The laughing earth around!
Her sweetest gift, the bud of HOPE,
In that fair mother's heart is found.


## SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in large stock of

**Dry Goods,**

**Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.**

Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

*To Farmers.*

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
1 Pipe Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.

## Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheraw bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D. Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $90, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.
Jan. 13. Guilford county, N. C.

## HAT AND SHOE STORE.

## *Joseph O. Hoyt,*

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

HAS just received an additional supply of Shoes and Hats, which, with his former stock, makes his assortment of both very complete. Among his Stock are the following articles:

A general assortment of gentlemen's Hats, black and drab, some of very superior quality,
Gentleman's fine calf Brogans,
Do do low quarters,
Do do and Morocco Pumps,
Do Kip Shoes,
Boys' fine calf, high and low quarters,
Ladies' prunella Boots,
Do do and coloured Shoes and Pumps,
Do do Morocco Shoes,
Misses' do do.
Ladies seal skin and leather Shoes,
And a large assortment of coarse Shoes,
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.

All of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any Goods of the same quality can be had in this place, wholesale or retail. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

*January* 28, 1830. 60-13w.

## JOHN LIPPITT,

*Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.*

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

*March* 10, 1830. 66tf.

## JOHN LIPPITT,

*COMMISSION AGENT,*

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine,
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

*March* 10, 1830. 66tf.


## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830.

Levina Hines } Petition for dower.
*To* }
The Court. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Civil Croom, and her husband Charles Croom, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, on motion it is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for six weeks, giving notice to the said Civil and Charles Croom, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and plead, answer, or demur, to the Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, 1830.

68 THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*


## For Sale.

**15,000** lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

*April* 14, 1830.

## EXCHANGE,

NORFOLK, VA.

Situated on Main Street, the most spacious & beautiful in the whole Borough, and convenient to all the Steam Boats and Public Places, whether of pleasure or business. This extensive establishment has been enlarged and improved. The furniture is new and elegant, and the Parlours and Chambers are furnished in the first style. The House, under its present arrangement, is equal to any, and inferior to none in the United States. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlours for private families, are handsomely fitted up and well furnished.

A Reading Room, and a Letter Box for the Post Office, is also attached to this establishment.

*STABLES* and *CARRIAGE HOUSES* with every appendage necessary for the convenience of the gentlema

All the Stages

will start from this House, and a General Office will be kept on the premises, from whence the numerous stages for the North and South will start

The convenience, beauty and accommodation of this Establishment, and the premises are acknowledged to be superior to any in the place. The proprietor pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to promote the comfort of Guests and Visiters. Thankful for past favours, which he received while at the North, the subscriber confidently hopes, by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

D. SAINT,
*Late Proprietor of Congress Hall, Philadelphia.*
Norfolk, March 16. 68 9w.

**10** Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.
*March* 24, 1830. 68tf


## Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday, the 3d of May next, I will sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following tracts of LAND lying in the Districts of Averasborough, Carver's Creek, Neill's Creek, upper Little River and Buckhorn, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax for 1828, and all accruing costs.

| *Acres.* | | *Tax.* |
|---|---|---|
| 200 | on Black Mingo, listed by Matthew More, for Jno. Hamilton, | 1 76 |
| 250 | on Black River and elsewhere, by Wallace Mobley, | 1 48 |
| 200 | on Island Plantation, by Mich'l D. King, | 2 74 |
| 420 | on Carver's Creek, by do do do | |
| 50 | on head of Cross Creek, by Robert Torry, | 1 70 |
| 64 | on lower Little River, by Catharine Gibson, | 1 24 |
| 540 | on Neill's creek, by R. Whittington, for Prudence Avera, | 3 05 |
| 200 | on Dry creek, by Isaac Cofield, for David Gaskin, | 1 76 |
| 617 | on Black river, listed by Jonathan Darden, | 3 94 |
| 114 | in Hockaday's district, by O. Williams for Thos. Gardner, | 1 22 |
| 15 | on Thornton's creek, by Robert Harvil, | 1 66 |
| 100 | Joining Neill Beards, by George Searcy, for Nicholas Prince, | 1 38 |
| 144¼ | on Black river, by Jonathan Whittington, | 2 15 |
| 133½ | on Black river, by Thomas Young, | 2 11 |
| 651 | on Fish creek, by Mary Cox, | 2 14 |
| 160 | on Fish creek, by Jonathan Holly, | 3 15 |
| 250 | on Cedar creek, by Richard Huckaby, Jr. | 2 52 |
| 99 | on Neill's creek, by John A. Brown, for Richard Jones, | 1 19 |
| 640 | on Marsh branch, by Archibald Jones, | 4 63 |
| 570 | on Hector's creek, by Frederick Seaborn, for William Seaborn, | 3 77 |
| 185 | on Long branch, by do do Dolly Seaborn | 2 37 |
| 300 | on Possom branch, by do do for do do | |
| 121 | on Mill creek, by Stephen Senter, for the Heirs of Lewis Seawell, | 1 46 |
| 120 | on Cooper's branch, by Arthur Smith, for Richard Blalock, | 2 06 |

JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*
*March* 18. 67ts.


## Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

**50** Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

*Fayetteville, Feb.* 25, 1830.

## Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by E. J. HALE
January 14.

## Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by
WILLKINGS & CO.
July 23, 1829. 33tf.

## *Leather and Shoe Store,*

PERSON STREET,
*THREE Doors East of Market Square.*

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

*Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.*

*Also, HATS,*
By the case or otherwise.
W. L. HAWLEY.

*Fayetteville, October* 15. 45tf.

*P. S.* The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

## W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

**15** Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced,
22 hhds Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.
*February* 25, 1830.

## ☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents

ANDERSON CURTIS.
*Fayetteville, March* 18, 1830. 67tf.

**20** Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.
*February* 17, 1830. 63-tf.

## New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

*Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory*

On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.
*Fayetteville, November* 19. 50-6m

## Just received and for sale,

**15000** lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.
*Fayetteville, December* 31, 1829. 56tf.


## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830.

Frederick Ezzle and others, Heirs at Law of Benjamin Ezzle, deceased, *Vs.* The Real Estate of said dec. } Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Ezzle, Jesse Rackley and Sarah Rackley his Wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, giving notice to the said Lewis Ezzle, Jesse Rackley, and Sarah Rackley, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, A. D., 1830.

68 THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*


## Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr. A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.
*Fayetteville, February* 25, 1830. 65tf.

## For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.
*March* 25. 68tf.

## N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

| | |
|---|---|
| The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price | $10 00 |
| Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826) | 2 00 |
| Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c. | 1 50 |
| Haywood's Manual, | 5 00 |
| Martin's Treatise on do. do. | 2 00 |
| Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828) | 3 00 |

E. J. HALE.

## Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

**1** Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direc from Lisbon, 15th Feb. 1830.
*March* 3.

## Just received and for sale,

**10** Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.
JOHN HUSKE.
*December* 3. tf.

## New Cheap Fancy
## DRY GOODS STORE.
## FALL & WINTER GOODS.
## *Henry L. Jones,*

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-8 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6 4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4 4 5 4 and 6 4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8 4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

### *Domestic Goods.*

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

### *Silk Goods.*

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Nets,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

### *Cutlery, &c.*

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

*Fayetteville, N. C. Sept.* 30, 1828.

## BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

## *Lafayette Hotel,*

HAY STREET,
*FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.*

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand, recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

**Father and Mother,**

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished at short notice.

*July* 31. 82-tf.

## General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston,

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

*Mr. Cochran.*—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT
*Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tuskaroora Stages.*
*March* 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH
*Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.*
R. W. LATIMER,
*Proprietor Wilmington Stage.*
D. A. DAVIS
*Agent Western Stage.*

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

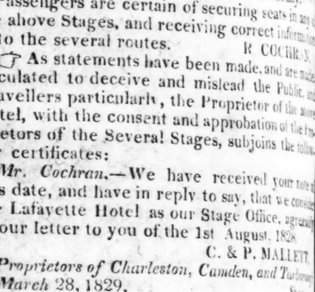
## *Anson Hotel,*

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors asks those who may visit this place in Court weeks, and as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c INGOE D. CASH.

*Wadesborough, Feb.* 4. 1829. 10tf.



## JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

*Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson's.*

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 50 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms, Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from ½ to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

**Copper & Tin Ware,**

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 24—51-tf

## Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to JAMES MARTINE.

*January* 28,


## Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely negro Fellow, named George about 30 years of age, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON
*Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan.* 16—6tf


## Molasses.

**20** Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES,
*For sale by* WILLKINGS & CO.
February 4, 1830. 61tf.